Analysis showed that it consisted essentially of magnesium sulphate and water with small amounts of an iron compound, methyl salicylate, and saccharin.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent: "Zonalife * * * We have Testimonials from many who have suffered from indigestion * * * Headaches, Sluggish Kidneys, Rheumatism and High Blood Pressure, who claim great relief by using Zonalife."

On July 22, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered finding the product misbranded and ordering that it be destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

27551. Misbranding of Fairey Oil. U. S. v. 59 Bottles of Fairey Oil. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. No. 39113. Sample No. 16149–C.)

The labeling of this product bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims.

On February 26, 1937, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 59 bottles of Fairey Oil at Augusta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 30, 1937, by Fairey Wholesale Drug Co., Inc., from Orangeburg, S. C., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that it consisted essentially of methyl salicylate, oil of turpentine, and a green coloring material.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the bottle label, carton, a circular contained in some of the cartons, and another circular contained in one of the cartons contained false and fraudulent representations regarding its effectiveness in the treatment of neuralgia, rheumatism, toothache, headache, stiff neck, lame back, sore throat, cold in chest, pain in the head, side, stomach, feet, limbs and shoulders, cramps, colic, cuts, scratches, mosquito bites, flea bites, aching feet, sore bunions, sunburn, stiff joints, stiff muscles, colds, coughs, aches and pains and flu; its effectiveness in preventing infection; and its effectiveness as a breath-purifying mouthwash.

On April 13, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

27552. Misbranding of Colac Pile Pills. U. S. v. 128 Bottles of Colac Pile Pills. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F & D. No. 39152. Sample No. 35239–C.)

The labeling of this product bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims.

On February 27, 1937, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 128 bottles of Colac Pile Pills at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 4, 1937, by Vasco Products from Brentwood, Md., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Colac Pile Pills * * * Colac Chemical Co., Inc. * * * Brentwood, Md., U. S. A. Sole Proprietors."

Analysis showed that the article was a sugar-, chocolate-' and iron oxide-coated tablet containing magnesium oxide, extracts of plant drugs, and a tar-like material.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent: (Bottle) "Highly recommended for all forms of piles of the rectum. * * * Pile Pills"; (shipping carton) "Colac Pile Pills The best Remedy Known For Piles Relief Within Twenty-Four Hours."

On June 26, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

27553. Misbranding of Akalyn. U. S. v. 456 Bottles of Akalyn. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 39188. Sample No. 34583–C.)

The labeling of this product bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims. It contained acetophenetidin, a derivative of acetanilid, and its

label failed to bear a plain and conspicuous statement of the quantity or proportion thereof.

On or about March 18, 1937, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 456 bottles of Akalyn at Jackson, Miss., alleging that it had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 21, 1936, by the Medical Products Co., from New Orleans, La., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Akalyn * * * The Akalyn Company, New Orleans, U. S. A."

Analysis showed that it consisted essentially of acetophenetidin (3.2 grains per tablet), sodium salicylate (2 grains per tablet), magnesium oxide, starch, talc, and a red coloring material.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the package failed to bear on its label a statement of the quantity or proportion of acetophenetidin, a derivative of acetanilid, contained in the article since the statement made was inconspicuously placed and was in very small type. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent: (Metal container) "* * * for the Relief Of Pain from Headaches Neuralgia and Inorganic Causes * * * Akalyn a new safe preparation especially designed for use to relieve all forms of pain arising from Headaches, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Etc. Akalyn is also efficient in the relief of Toothache. * * * and pain associated with Menstrual Disturbances * * * Is Non Narcotic and Non Habit Forming"; (circular) "* * * for the Relief of Pain from Headaches Neuralgia Rheumatism and Pain Associated with Menstrual Disturbances * * * The Alkaline Pain Preparation Akalyn is an Alkaline mixture indicated in the treatment for the relief of Headaches, Neuralgia, * * * And Pain Due To Inorganic Causes * * * and discomfort associated with menstrual disturbances. Doctors will tell you of the dangers of excess acidity. Akalyn contains No Acids, as many pain preparations do, and when taken internally is readily absorbed. Being Alkaline it has a tendency to reduce acidity. Grippe * * * Grippal conditions are usually accompanied by acidosis. Akalyn will be found very useful as a treatment to reduce this acid condition. * * * Further, Akalyn Contains No Narcotics Or Habit Forming Drugs. * * * Directions for Relief Of Pain and Discomforts In The Following Conditions Headaches: * * * Neuralgia: * * *"; (display carton) "* * * for relief of Headaches for relief of Neuralgia * * * for relief of Rheumatic Pain * * * For The Relief Of Pain."

On May 14, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

27554. Adulteration and misbranding of tincture of iodine. U. S. v. 28 Dozen Bottles of Tincture of Iodine. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. (F. & D. No. 39218. Sample No. 22549–C.)

This product contained not more than 5.88 grams of iodine per 100 cubic centimeters, whereas the United States Pharmacopoeia provided that tincture of iodine should contain not less than 6.5 grams of iodine per 100 cubic centimeters.

On March 15, 1937, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 28 dozen bottles of tincture of iodine at Jacksonville, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 28, 1936, by the Certified Pharmacal Co. from New York, N. Y. and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. It was labeled in part: "Tincture U. S. P. Iodine * * * Certified Pharmacal Company."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, "Tincture Iodine," and differed from the standard of strength as determined by the test laid down therein, and its own standard of strength was not stated upon the container.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Tincture U. S. P. Iodine" was false and misleading since the United States Pharmacopoeia provides that tincture of iodine shall contain in each 100 cubic centimeters not